



to send the knowledge of Christianity abroad, without allowing him a tract or a Bible at home, Heathenizes and degrades him. It is double cruelty. If any body needs all the consolations of religion, the slave does. He is cut off from the pursuits of other men, and has griefs, trials, perplexities and temptations peculiar to himself. He who has nothing to hope from earth, ought at least to have the opportunity of securing the happiness of a future state. It is idle to say that they receive oral instruction. Of the whole mass of slaves belonging to Christian owners, how many ever receive any religious instruction? A small portion only. And how much do they receive? What is its nature? Should we be willing to throw away our Bibles, and hang our eternal hopes on what our ministers might tell us? Who has not heard our Northern Protestant clergy declaiming against the Catholics for this very thing—taking away the *Scriptures* from the common people, and substituting oral instruction in their stead? Yet these same persons are sometimes ready to apologize for this very thing when done by Christian slaveholders! Shame on such Christians!

6. But while religion is thus disgraced, and the robbery of Christians is thus nationalized, the amount that is actually paid into the missionary treasuries, as the price for doing this, is very small. The contributions to the American Board from the thirteen slave States, for some years past, have been only about a fifteenth part of the whole amount received. The result in other denominations, is probably similar. Many reason exist for this. The proportion of white professors of religion in the slave States is less than in the North—the standard of Christian piety is lower—slave labor is unprofitable—and respectable white people do not work at the South, and earn nothing, while they consume much.

7. Those Christians in Michigan who remember the slave as bound with him, and are contributors to the national Boards, should think of these things seriously. They should remonstrate with their respective Boards, unitedly and earnestly, against longer continuing such a connection. It is a disgrace to the Christian religion, and contributes very largely to uphold the reign of the slave power of this nation.

8. Those who cannot conscientiously put in their offerings with the price of blood, should not therefore cease to contribute for the spread of the gospel through all the earth. Other channels are now open in various parts of the globe. The Mendi Mission, the West India Missions, and the condition of the refugees of Canada have claims on the sympathies of Abolitionists. And we may shortly look for the time when the Southern prison house shall begin to open, and the Bible shall there be presented "to every creature."

## THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI,  
Wednesday Morning, June 29, 1842.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
LEICESTER KING.

### IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

The just man in his intercourse with others, regards with equal eye the rights of the strong and the weak. If there be any difference in the spirit with which he vindicates his rights, when assailed by either, it will be seen in the greater deference he shows to the weak. Self-respect, no less than magnanimity, will forbid any obsequiousness towards the strong, any arrogance towards the feeble. And such should be the spirit of a just and generous nation, in its foreign intercourse. If its officers entertain a proper regard for right, and understand the true glory of their country, they will always be disposed to treat with more scrupulous respect the rights and pretensions of a Power, unable to defend itself against aggression, or to resist an unjust claim.

Old Rome behaved with arrogance towards nations that might be supposed to be her equals or superiors. This was wrong, but it was not mean. It was the result of proper feelings—self-respect, a jealousy of her rights, a greatness of soul that disdained fear and revolted at its imputation—merely carried to excess. Had her Senators and Consuls been haughty toward the weak, and servile to the powerful, demanding justice from the former in a warlike tone, but seeking it from the latter, with profound respect, with much long-suffering and patience, they would have evinced a spirit too base to confer upon Rome the sceptre of the world.

What has been the character of the diplomacy of the American people? Any thing, we fear, but Roman. It is needless to go far back into our history. Take our intercourse with Mexico and Great Britain, as a specimen.

The British have claimed a portion of our territory, from the date of our national existence. We have negotiated and arbitrated and negotiated, year after year, until the states more immediately concerned have been on the point of open violence in assertion of their rights. All the while, our government has acted with the utmost forbearance, carefully abstaining from assuming such an attitude as would involve war. Great Britain was powerful—besides she has no slaves, and we have. War with her would be a dangerous adventure for our domestic institutions. So we have borne and forborne, with exemplary patience and good temper.

Again: an insurrection breaks out in the Canadas. Much sympathy is manifested on this side the lakes; which however is kept within tolerable bounds, by a most prompt proclamation of neutrality outlawing any of our citizens who shall attempt to engage in it. Some of them, transgressing, are seized, and sent as felons to Van Dieman's land. A memorial is presented in the Senate invoking the government to do something in their behalf—but forthwith, without discussion, and with many protestations from senators against interference with foreign governments, it is laid on the table.

Behold, how softly we vindicate our rights against British claims; how scrupulously we respect their rights!

Turn now to another picture. A constituent province of Mexico rebels against the establish-

ed government. This whole country glows with excitement. Meetings are held to sympathize with the patriots—men, money and arms are sent to aid in the struggle for Liberty!—Tardily comes forth the proclamation of neutrality—and where, in a single instance, has the law been enforced against those of our citizens who violated the rights of a nation with whom we were at peace? The battles of Texas were fought and won by citizens from the U. States. How shameless our disregard of the rights of our feeble neighbor!

A hostile expedition marches against Santa Fe—accompanied by armed citizens of the U. States. It fails in its attempt, and those engaged in it are captured, and held as prisoners of war—those citizens among the rest, the Mexican government presuming very naturally from the past conduct of the United States, and from the fact that those citizens were armed, and associated with a hostile expedition, that they too were enemies.

The American people take fire. The Government interferes at once in their behalf—assuming that they accompanied the expedition with pacific intentions; asserting, on what evidence it is not stated, that they have been barbarously treated; and demanding in a tone of menace, their release!

American Diplomacy talks to Mexico in a very different style from that in which most respectfully it addresses Great Britain. The truth is, our government knows that the former has not power to defend herself even against an unjust claim.

But, we are writing too long an introduction to a brief notice of the correspondence between the Department of State, and Mr. Ellis our minister to Mexico, and Mr. Thompson his successor.

The correspondence was communicated to the Senate, June 15th, in answer to a call by that body, made March 20th. It contains several despatches from the Secretary of State to Mr. Ellis, and a long letter to Mr. Thompson, in relation to the Santa Fe prisoners. This is the most important part of it, and is written with much ability. The National Intelligencer says—"it is not less spirited and national, than its reasoning is powerful and direct." That it is spirited is true; but we cannot greatly admire that spirit, which while it can threaten Mexico, can do nothing but remonstrate with Great Britain.

The letter assumes that the citizens of the U. States, connected with the expedition, accompanied it, "only as traders, tourists, travellers, men of letters, or in other characters and capacities, showing them to be non-combatants;" that they "were taken and held as prisoners, compelled to undergo incredible hardships in a winter's march of two thousand miles, and, at its end subjected to almost every conceivable degree of indignity and suffering."

It admits that enemies' subjects taken in arms may be made prisoners of war; but every person found in the train of an army is not to be considered as there fore, a belligerent or an enemy.

When the Mexican government remembered, that the United States had openly sympathized with Texas; that their citizens had in fact wrested this territory from Mexico; that our conduct towards her had hitherto been marked by perfidy; and how many pretences were put forth as a mask to conceal the hostile designs of adventurers from this country; it was hardly prepared to believe that those armed Americans, associated with the Santa Fe expedition, were there for trading, or scientific purposes.

In the following extract from the letter, the government of the United States distinctly announces, that it will not consider the present struggle between Mexico and Texas, as a rebellion on the part of the latter—and not only so, but that it will not suffer the Mexican government to consider it—thus taking an attitude, which, in certain circumstances, might lead to war.

It does not very satisfactorily appear, from any correspondence or information now in this Department, in what light Mexico looks upon those persons made prisoners at Santa Fe, who she has a right to consider engaged in the service of Texas, and therefore as her enemies. We must presume that she intends to regard them as prisoners of war. There is a possibility however, that a different mode of considering them may be adopted, and that they may be thought to be amenable to the municipal laws of Mexico. Any proceeding founded on the idea would undoubtedly be attended with most serious consequences. It is now several years since the independence of Texas, as a separate Government, has been acknowledged by the United States, and she has since been recognized in that character by several of the most considerable powers of Europe. The war between her and Mexico, which has continued so long and with such success, for a long time there has been no hostile foot in Texas, a public war, and as such it will be regarded by this Government. It is not now an outbreak of rebellion, a fresh insurrection, the parties to which may be treated as rebels. The contest, supposed, indeed, to have been substantially ended, has at least advanced far beyond that point. It is a public war, and persons captured in the course of it who are to be detained at all, are to be detained as prisoners of war, and not otherwise.

It is true that the independence of Texas has not been recognized by Mexico. It is equally true that the independence of Mexico has only recently been recognized by Spain; but the United States having acknowledged both the independence of Mexico before Spain acknowledged it, and the independence of Texas although Mexico has not yet acknowledged it, stands in the same relation towards both those Governments, and is as much bound to protect its citizens in a proper intercourse with Texas, as it would be to protect such citizens like themselves with Mexico against injuries by Spain. The period which has elapsed since Texas became the authority of Mexico is nearly as long as the whole duration of the revolution of the U. S.

No effort for the subjugation of Texas has been made by Mexico from the time of the battle of San Jacinto on the 21st day of April, 1836, until the present year, and during all this period Texas has maintained an independent Government, carried on commerce, and made treaties with nations in both hemispheres, and kept aloof at all attempts at invading her territory. If, under these circumstances, any citizen of the U. States, in whose behalf this Government has a right on any account or to any extent to interfere, should, on a charge of having been found with an armed Texian force, acting in hostility to Mexico, be brought to trial and punished for a violation of the municipal laws of Mexico, or as being her subject, engaged in rebellion, after his release has been demanded by this Government, consequence of the most serious character would certainly ensue. You would therefore not fail, should any indication render it necessary, to point out distinctly to the

Government of Mexico the dangers should the war between her and Texas continue, of considering it, so far as citizens of the United States are concerned, in another light than that of a public national war, in the events and progress of which prisoners may be made on both sides, and to whose condition the law and usages of nations respecting prisoners of war are justly applicable."

Keep this in mind. The day may come, when Canada may wish to throw off the yoke; and some of our patriotic citizens feel anxious to aid her. We fear our government would be inclined to look upon the struggle as an *insurrection*, a long while before it would risk a war with Britain in behalf of the sympathizers.

Mr. Webster then calls the particular attention of the minister to the manner in which the persons taken in the Santa Fe expedition have been treated, as he has been informed, and after a vivid description of their sufferings, he remarks—

"The Government of the United States has no inclination to interfere in the war between Mexico and Texas for the benefit or protection of individuals any further than its clear duties require. But if the citizens of the United States who have not renounced, nor intended to renounce their allegiance to our own government, nor have entered into the military service of any other government, have nevertheless been found so connected with enemies of Mexico, as that they may be lawfully captured and detained as prisoners of war, it is still the duty of this government to take so far a concern in their welfare as to see that as prisoners of war, they are to be treated according to the usage of modern times and civilized States.

Indeed, although the rights or the safety of none of their own citizens were concerned, yet, if in a war waged between two neighboring States, the killing, enslaving, or cruelly treating of prisoners should be indulged, the U. States would feel it their duty, as well as their right, to remonstrate and to interfere against such a departure from the principles of humanity and civilization. These principles are common principles, essential alike to the welfare of all nations, and in the preservation of which all the nations above mentioned, belongs to the rights of prisoners of war; that they be not confined in the loathsome dungeons with malcontents and persons diseased, that they be not chained or subjected to ignominy, or to any particular rigor in their detention; that they be not obliged to labor on the public works, or put to any other hardship. 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olina, and N. Carolina, 14—which shows that where hard service was to be done, the free states supplied most of the men, as they did the means. And so it would be again, in case of a war.

But, in these days, slave-breeders take good care to appropriate to themselves the majority of civil offices. The Emancipator gives a list of seventy-six elections of Presidents *pro tem.* of the Senate, since the adoption of the Constitution, from which it appears, that the free states have furnished that officer, only sixteen times—the slave states, 60! Mr. Southard is the only man from the free states, chosen for the last 30 years. He has just resigned on account of ill health, and a slaveholder takes his place.

#### PROTEST.

The Methodist Protestants of Sharpsburg station, Pittsburg Circuit, have protested against the action of the General Conference on the subject of slavery, and resolved against remaining any longer in fellowship with the system or practice of slavery, or any religious organization, that holds in its ministry or communion those who practice it. They also resolved, that they concurred in "the expediency of speedily calling a Convention of Protestant and Episcopal anti-slavery Methodists, in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of deliberating on the best mode of action to secure harmonious co-operation in the spread of the gospel, and overthrow of slavery."

#### PRESBYTERIAN CONVENTION.

A great Convention of delegates from the Presbyterian churches of the West, was lately held in Cincinnati. It continued its sessions through Thursday, Friday, Saturday and the following Monday, and was occupied in the consideration of the usual objects of Christian benevolence, not forgetting the question of slavery.

"The full attendance," says the Watchman of the Valley, "and strong representation from different parts of the Valley, that appeared in Cincinnati at the opening of its sessions, must have dissipated any apprehension of failure."

We understand that the Convention took strong ground against slavery. "The report of the Committee," says the same paper, "tho' strong and explicit, presenting a logical series of through anti-slavery resolutions, was nevertheless adopted with almost the entire concurrence of the whole body, one or two brethren from Kentucky alone dissenting. The introductory remarks by Dr. Stowe, the chairman, we regarded as pre-eminently true and important."

Dr. Beecher and Dr. Cox of New York, were both in attendance, and gave their support to the resolutions. From all accounts, they were just such as all abolitionists will approve.

We rejoice sincerely to see at least one branch of the church awaking to its duty on this momentous question.

#### IS IT A HOAX?

Some weeks since we copied from the Friend of Man an account of the formation of an anti-slavery society in East Tennessee. The Murfreesboro Telegraph, of that state, denies the truth of the statement—and says some of the wags of Jonesboro, have been playing off a hoax on the abolitionists. Will the Friend of Man enlighten us? We still think the account trustworthy, and presume the Telegraph is mistaken. But, let us hear again from Mr. Gerrit Smith's correspondent.

#### A VOICE FROM DELAWARE.

We see Delaware is protesting against the annexation of Texas. The Intelligencer states that on June 20th, Mr. Bayard presented a petition from a great number of citizens of Delaware, the most respectable standing, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas.

A similar petition from 140 citizens of Wilmington, New Castle county, Del., was presented by Mr. Rodney in the House, and laid on the table.

#### QUEEN VICTORIA.

Accounts received by the Britannia state, that two attempts had lately been made on the life of the Queen of England, while riding out. The most serious attempt was made by John Francis, son of a scene shifter at one of the theatres, about 20 years of age. He discharged a pistol, but the carriage was proceeding rapidly, and she escaped without injury. Just before the attempt, a respectable woman heard the prisoner say to another man, in a flannel jacket, "The Queen! why should she be such an expense to the nation? It is to support her in such grand style, that us poor fellows have to work so hard."

#### WHITE SLAVES OF THE NORTH.

John Randolph had a great contempt for the "white slaves" of the North; and seemed to appreciate the great benefit derived from the division of the North into parties. Said he once in Congress, "We do not govern them (the people of the North) by our black slaves, but by their own white slaves. I never voted for but one man (Mr. Varum as Speaker of the House) from that country, (Massachusetts), and so help me God, I will never vote for another."

At another time he remarked—

"We know what we are doing. We of the South are always united, from the Ohio to Florida—and we can always unite; but you of the North are beginning to divide. We have conquered you once, and we can, and we will conquer you again. Aye, Sir, we will drive you to the wall, and when we have you there once more, we mean to keep you there, and nail you down like base money."

And is not this true? Who can deny it? Are not both of the parties driven to the wall? are they not the men slaves of the South? What are they doing now? One, consulting how it shall bring forward Martin Van Buren, the Northern man with Southern principles, the other openly breaking ground in favor of Henry Clay, as its candidate for the Presidency—a *duelist* and a *slaveholder*.

What say the people of the free states—are they willing to vote for the slaveholders' candidates, and thus be "nailed down like base money?"

#### ANTI-SLAVERY REPORTER.

We are glad to see this excellent paper again started. The first number abounds in interesting matter, and contains what we are glad to see, a fraternal notice of the doings of the old American Anti-slavery Society. We copy the following notice cheerfully.

"ANTI-SLAVERY REPORTER"—So urgent have been the solicitations of the friends of the cause, that the publication of the Reporter should be resumed, that the committee have made arrangements for so doing, and future numbers will be published, either periodically or otherwise, as circumstances permit. The numbers will be issued gratuitously. A large edition of the present number will be printed, and sent throughout the country, both to known abolitionists, and to those who have not avowed their adoption of anti-slavery doctrines. All into whose hands it may fall, are desired to give it a thorough and candid perusal. It is not intended to confine future distributions to the list of names to which the present number will be sent, but to vary the list frequently. Still the paper will be sent permanently to every donor: to enable the committee to issue large editions, donations are specifically solicited. The whole amount contributed will be expended in the publication. Donors can, if they choose, designate individuals to whom they desire the paper should be sent. Donations may be addressed to "William Shewell, New York," or to William Shotwell, care of Lewis Tappan, corner of Hanover and Exchange streets, New York." Exchange papers may be addressed to "American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporter, New York." Editors of anti-slavery periodicals, and of papers friendly to the cause of human rights, are requested to give insertion to this paragraph."

#### COSHOCOTON COUNTY.

The friends in Coshocton have lately formed a County Anti-Slavery Society, auxiliary to the Ohio State Society. The Constitution, which is an excellent one, has between 30 and 40 names attached.

#### CURIOS.

Would it not be curious to see the whig and democratic parties in this State, changing places as it respects their treatment of abolitionists? Stranger things have happened. Last week, we gave very favorable notices from democratic papers of our proceedings, and one generous notice from a whig paper. We now subjoin an article from the grand central whig organ, to show how disingenuously the press of this party is beginning to act towards anti-slavery men.

"Abolition—Mt. Vernon Convention."—We learn from the Mt. Vernon paper, that the Anti-Slavery convention recently held there, was considerably divided upon the subject of *political action*—many among the abolitionists refusing to co-operate in such movement. And that after the first Convention was through with its business and had adjourned, a number of those present, proceeded to organize themselves into a distinct body, seceding from the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society, and forming another, auxiliary to the American Anti-Slavery Society, and discarding all political action. The Mt. Vernon paper says the disturbances on Wednesday evening, "kept them from splitting all to flinters. The first convention broke up in three parties, and would have broken up into a dozen if left alone."—*Col. Jour.*

There is not a single true statement in this paragraph, except that which respects the formation of another State Society—but even this is accompanied by a falsehood,—to wit, that this new society discards all political action.

**FARMERS, NOT ENLIGHTENED.**

The West Point Academy has been charged by some, with being an aristocratic institution. Whether this be so or not, that a great deal of favoritism has been shown in the admission of students, we have no doubt. In a debate the other day in the House of Representatives, Mr. Reynolds of Illinois, objected to it on this ground—he spoke for his constituents, who being plain farmers, are held in no repute by the Southern gentry.

Mr. Holmes of South Carolina, in reply, alluding to the remarks of Mr. Reynolds, that the institution was an aristocratic one, observed—

"This cry might do very well among the FARMERS, but it would not do on the seaboard, and among the ENLIGHTENED people of this country."

And the reason why this slaveholder makes so broad a distinction between *farmers* and *enlightened* people, is, that the former are *hard-working men*, and how they should be enlightened people, he can't understand.

"How should their minds, the poor whose hands are hard,

With delving in the earth, unschoold besides

"In knowledge, labor for the public weal?"

It is to be wondered that such men as Mr. Holmes, having the control of the government, should manage it in disregard of the interests of these *unenlightened* people?

#### THE EAST.

The Liberty men of New Hampshire have nominated Daniel Hoitas their candidate for the office of Governor. A large Liberty convention was lately held in Boston. We are much pleased with the proceedings. A beautifully written address, from the pen of J. G. Whittier, was put forth to the voters of the State. Samuel E. Sewall was nominated as the gubernatorial candidate. We notice that our fellow-citizen Samuel Lewis, who has just returned home, was present in the convention, and participated in its proceedings. His speeches seem to have excited much enthusiasm. "A standard bearer," says the Emancipator, "in the great conflict for freedom, now waging in the West, his speeches in the convention fully sustained the high reputation he has won in the valley of the Mississippi, for rare intellectual attainments, vigorous eloquence, and unreserved devotion to the slave. His eloquence was like the broad, deep, resistless sweep of his own Ohio. It carried the audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm."

We notice with pleasure, that Chief Justice Williams of Vermont, is the candidate for the Governorship, of the Liberty men of that state.

#### INDIANA.

A large Liberty convention was held at the Court House, in New Castle, Henry Co., Ia., May 28th, at 12 o'clock. President, Dr. J. Idings; Vice President, Charles Paxton; Sec-

retaries, Mr. W. Wickersham and Wm. Bowman. Several excellent addresses were delivered, resolutions passed and the convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for Henry county at the ensuing annual election. The following gentlemen were nominated. For the Senate, Dr. Joseph Idings, of Greensboro, for the House of Representatives, Israel Evans, of Liberty, and Walter Edgerton, of Franklin.

We are pleased to see the anti-slavery Methodists active; they held a meeting at Centerville Waynes Co., Ind., May 26th, the anniversary of the State Wesleyan anti-slavery society.—James Clayton, President, took the chair. The following resolutions reported by the business committee were adopted.

"Whereas, the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church passed a resolution showing respect to persons on account of color, and contrary to the scriptures of Divine truth which declare that God is no respecter of persons, and that all are one in Christ, whether bond or free; in the following words: viz. "Resolved that it is inexpedient and unjustifiable to allow colored persons their testimony in church trials in those states in which the laws do not admit them in the courts of justice."—Whereby strengthening the existing prejudice against our brethren on account of color, and as the said General Conference in some measure, afterwards modified said resolution so as to allow any annual Conference that saw proper, by official action on that subject, to admit colored testimony; and as the unjust laws of the State in which we live do not admit of colored testimony in courts of justice, and the Indiana annual Conference has not taken any action on the subject, and the aforesaid law stands in full force against our colored brethren, we believe it to be our imperious duty, as members of the M. E. Church to lay the subject before our next annual Conference, praying that body to take effectual measures on the subject. Therefore.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draw up a petition, and circulate the same for signatures, and present it to the next annual Conference, praying that body to take immediate action on the subject, so that our colored brethren can have all the privileges allowed to any person by the discipline of the M. E. Church.

2d. Resolved, That in order to carry out our principles consistently, we should, as far as practicable, abstain from the use of slave grown produce.

3d. Resolved, That we have 500 copies of a tract printed, containing extracts from the standard writings of our church on the subject of slavery, for gratuitous distribution. Said extracts to be made out by the Executive Committee, which report was accepted and unanimously adopted. Daniel Worth, Josiah Bell and John A. Moorman were appointed the committee contemplated in the first resolution.

#### ILLINOIS.

A State convention was held May 27th, in Chicago, Illinois, with a view to consult on the propriety of nominating candidates for governor and lieutenant governor. The Peoria Register states, that about one third of the convention was opposed to the principle of political action. The rest proceeded to nominate the candidates for state officers to be supported by the Liberty party, when the following ticket was adopted.

#### For Governor,

CHARLES W. HUNTER.  
(of Madison County.)

#### For Lieutenant Governor,

FREDERICK COLLINS.  
(of Adams County.)

The Liberty men in Knox county, Illinois, have nominated the following candidates to be supported at the next August election.

For Senate, Col. Matthew Chambers. Assembly, Daniel Ashby. Sheriff, William Burnham. Commissioner, W. K. Hammond. The following among other resolutions were passed.

Resolved, That we regard Mr. Adams as possessing in the highest degree the spirit of our revolutionary fathers, and that his memoirs will fill one of the brightest pages in our country's history, and his name will be revered by every lover of intellectual and moral worth, and every friend of his country's liberty in all coming time.—We rejoice to see his sun increasing in lustre as it has set in its setting, in spite of all the efforts of his enemies to darken and defeat.

Resolved, That we regard the censuring of Mr. Gilstrap, a member from Ohio, by the House of Representatives, for introducing resolutions embracing principles sustained by the decision of our highest courts, and some of the ablest lawyers of the land, and that too without allowing him the privilege of defending himself, as a most flagrant violation of his rights as a member of that body, and another daring outrage upon the liberties of our country—a dead befitting men who have long trampled upon the right of petition, and who can proceed but little further to cap the climax of their crimes against the freemen of this country against the encroachments of the slave-power.

5. Resolved, That although women may not appear in the political arena, it is their duty to throw all their influence in favor of consistent democratic principles, and republican simplicity of manners; and especially to train up their children to abhor every species of oppression—and exert their political power always in support of the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty.

6. Resolved, That in behalf of the anti-slavery women of Ohio, we present to Hon. John Q. Adams, our thanks for the never failing vigilance and energy with which he defends the right of petition, and the interests of free institutions against the assaults of slavery.

7. Resolved, That we rejoice that the great majority of anti-slavery men have adopted the policy of bestowing their suffrages upon such candidates alone, as will carry out with fidelity the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

Resolved, That the liberty party enjoys our confidence, and shall receive our hearty co-operation; not only because of the rectitude of its principles, but also because of the wisdom and importance of its measures.

The delegates from the Cincinnati female anti-slavery society presented a plan for establishing a colored female high school in establishing a colored female high school in

city.

Whereupon, the following resolution were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the establishment of a permanent high school in Cincinnati, under the supervision of the executive committee.

That we consider it our duty to co-operate,

and appropriate \$200 to its support.

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year.

MRS. S. B. GARRARD, President.

MRS. MARY A. BLANCHARD, Sec'y.

Mrs. S. B. EUSTIS, Treasurer,

Executive Committee.

Mrs. S. B. Garrard Cin.; Mrs. Judge King, Warren Co.; Mrs. Mary A. Blanchard Cin.; Mrs. Bailey, Cin.; Mrs. S. B. Eustis, Cin.; Mrs. A. Sturges, Putnam; Mrs. S. Miller, Cin.; Mrs. R. Z. Updegraff, Mt. Pleasant; Mrs. Sarah B. Dugdale, Great Plain; Mrs. Mary Donaldson, Cin.; Mrs. Jane Gowdy, Xenia; Mrs. George Clarke, Massillon; Mrs. Susan E. Wailes, Mercer Co.; Mrs. Mahan, Oberlin; Mrs. McNeely Harrison Co.; Mrs. Pettibone, Delaware; E. Wildman, Stark Co.; Elizabeth Robinson, Jefferson.

The following resolution was presented by the Executive Committee.

Resolved, That we recommend the Philanthropist to the patronage of the women of Ohio, and urge them to make active exertions, to extend its circulation.

#### S. E. SEWELL.

Samuel E. Sewell, the candidate of the Liberty party in Massachusetts, is a lawyer of great and growing reputation. He is a thorough abolitionist, and a certain class of our friends will be pleased to learn, that he belongs to what is called the Old Organization in Massachusetts.

#### For the Philanthropist.

TO MY FATHER.

Thou art with me in my midnight dreams—

Oh, that those dreams could last;

Or waking thoughts press on my soul

The memory of the past.

From the dread past—might I but wake,

To find it all a dream;

And know I am not left alone

On life's dark bitter stream.

With thee, passed all I had to love;

As on thy worth I muse;

One thing consules this orphan heart—

I've nothing more to lose.

Though death has claimed thee for his own,

I still may call thee mine;

They bring's sun has set in light

That evermore will shine.

And can I wish thee here again,

To suffer with on me,

In this dark world of care and pain,

And sigh for liberty?

Death cannot chill the pulse of love,

Nor virtue's germs destroy;

From the N.Y. Tribune.  
BOSTON ANNIVERSARIES.  
CLOSING UP—ABOLITION—COLONIZATION—PRAYER—MEETINGS—TEA PARTIES, &c.  
BOSTON, May 27, 1842.

The great public meetings of this eventful week closed with a single exception, yesterday. The exception alluded to is the Second Advent Conference which will not adjourn until this evening. Of the other meetings, the New England Anti-slavery Convention was the last to bring its proceedings to an end, which it did at half past 10 o'clock last night. No vote was taken on the resolutions respecting the dissolution of the Union. By general consent they were laid upon the table, after an earnest and eloquent discussion pro and con. There are many honest minds who sincerely believe that these Abolitionists are a set of wild and reckless fanatics without character or influence, and that they have resorted to the discussion of this question merely to vex the popular ear, careless of the consequence which may ensue, either to themselves or the country. Such persons are deceived and they ought to know it. The slipshod assertions of such papers as the Boston Morning Post on this topic are unworthy of confidence.

The Abolitionists who gave tone and character to the proceedings of the Chardon street Convention are not only men of talents and high moral worth, but they are cool headed, and understand better what they are about than people suppose—far better, certainly, than those who affect to treat them with contempt. I shall not undertake to vindicate their movements, but I must be permitted to say, that the practice which prevails in many quarters of denouncing them indiscriminately as incendiaries and fanatics, has been quite disgusting. The only way to put down the ultraism of the Abolitionists is, for those who possess, or think they possess more prudence and wisdom, to take hold in earnest, of the work which the Abolitionists are endeavoring to do, and in which, (to use the language of the Boston Courier) they "must at least be commended to the good wishes of the world." Every body knows that slavery is an evil, which blights the prosperity of the whole country, and why can we not all agree to unite our exertions to put it away at all legal and constitutional means? Perhaps some persons whose prejudices are more than a match for their candor, may accuse me of being an Abolitionist—Very well. If to believe sincerely the great principle which lies at the foundation of our free institutions, that "all men are created equal," without any mental reservation or qualification whatever, constitutes me an abolitionist, then I must admit I am one, and may God forbid that I should be any thing else.

If we have not the courage to say as much as this—to express without a cringing apology, or an unworthy disclaimer, the thoughts which we all know to be true, let us not presume to call ourselves free. There are some persons who cannot control their temper when this subject is brought to their notice. It is easy to see that their contempt is a mere piece of affectation. They remind me of an anecdote. A man came home one night from a town meeting, and informed his wife that a certain neighbor had called him a liar in the presence of the whole town. "Indeed," said the woman, "that was very insulting; but I hope the charge did not disturb your equanimity." "Oh," said he, "I could have borne it well enough, but the rascal proved it!" It is the consciousness that unpopular opinions are true, that often puts men out of temper.

The Washingtonian Convention resulted in the formation of a State Washingtonian Society, of which Walter Channing was elected President. The cause of Temperance under such auspices cannot fail to prosper.

The Fair at Faneuil Hall will close this evening.

The friends of Colonization held their adjourned meeting yesterday at the Tremont Chapel. Less than one hundred persons were present. Zion Harris, the colonist of whom I spoke in a former letter, attended the meeting with the Rev. R. R. Gurley. The former took his place upon the platform, and answered a great variety of questions, put by the chairman (Dr. Woods) and others, with a view to elicit information respecting the state of the colony, the feelings of the colored people, &c. &c. He answered with great promptness and self-possession. The following dialogue occurred while I was present:

Question. Are there any slaveholders in Liberia?

Answer. No. Q. Would slavery be allowed there?

A. No, it is forbidden by the Constitution.

Q. Would a slaveholder be elected to office in the colony, or admitted to membership in any of the churches there?

A. Oh, no, not on any account.

Q. Then you regard slavery in Liberia as an immorality?

A. Yes.

Q. Do white people enjoy equal social privileges with blacks in the colony?

A. Yes—there is no distinction.

Q. Suppose a white man should come into one of your churches, would he be assigned to a separate seat, or permitted to sit in a pew with others?

A. He could sit any where he chose.

Q. Suppose a white man should buy a pew in one of your churches, and desire to attend meeting regularly with his family, would the black colonists station a constable at the door to prevent his entrance?

A. Not at all—they would let him do as he pleased.

These questions (put doubtless by an abolitionist) produced some little excitement. The last question caused a laugh, because it was understood as a shabby allusion to an occurrence which took place in this city some ten years ago, when a black man who bought a pew in Park street church, was prevented from occupying it by force. As I left the meeting before it concluded I am not able to inform you definitely what measures, if any, were adopted for the furtherance of the cause.

In addition to the meetings of whose proceedings I have furnished you brief reports, there have been several of which I have said nothing. Among these, I may mention the Prayer Meetings held every morning at half-past 7 o'clock, at Park street church, where many strangers met to invoke the blessings of heaven upon the various benevolent enterprises to which they were devoted. The Baptists also held a meeting every morning at which accounts were given of the revivals of religion which have prevailed so extensively in their denomination during the past year; and they and the Unitarians had each a "Tea Party," where clergymen from different parts of the country assembled for mutual congratulations, and to cultivate a more intimate acquaintance with each other.

A grand Painting of the Descent from the Cross, executed by Bryant, of New York, after the celebrated picture by Rubens, the founder

of the Flemish school of painting, is now exhibiting at Concert Hall. It is 15 feet in height, and represents a group of disciples engaged in removing their Lord from the Cross. The scene is one of deep interest to every christian, and as a specimen of native art, the painting is worthy of extensive patronage.

REVIVO.

From the Democratic Review,  
John Quincy Adams.

Our attention is now attracted to a ray of light that glitters on the apex of a bold and noble head located on the left of the House, in the neighborhood of the Speaker's chair. It proceeds from that wonderful man who in his person combines the agitator, poet, philosopher, statesman, critic and orator—John Q. Adams. Who that has seen him sitting beneath the cupola of the hall, with the rays of light gathering and glancing about his singularly polished head, but has likened him to one of the luminaries of the age shining and glittering in the firmament of the Union. There he sits hour after hour, and day after day, with untiring patience, never absent from his seat, never voting for an adjournment and vigilant as the most zealous member of the House, his ear ever on the alert, himself always prepared to go into at once the profoundest question of state; or the minutest points of order. What must be his thoughts as he ponders upon the past, in which he has played a part so conspicuous? We look at him and mark his cold and tearful eye, his stern and abstracted gaze, and conjure up phantoms of other scenes. We see him amidst his festive and splendid hall years back, standing stiff and awkward, and shaking a tall military looking man by the hand, in whose honor the gala was given, to commemorate the most splendid of American victories. We hear afterwards the bitter roar of the same "military chieftain," and the competitor with him for the highest gift of a free people. We look upon a more than king, who has filled every department of honor in his native land, still in his post; he who was the President of millions, now the representative of forty odd thousand, quarreling about trifles or advocating high principles. To day growling and sneering at the House with an abolition petition trembling in his hand, and anon riding it over the passions, and lashing the members into the wildest state of enthusiasm by his indignant and emphatic eloquence. Alone, unspoken to, unconsulted, never consulting with others, he sits apart, wrapped in his reveries; and with his finger resting on his nose, he permits his mind to move like a gigantic pendulum stirring up the hours of the past, and disturbing those of the hidden future, or probably he is writing—his almost perpetual employment—but what? who can guess? Perhaps some poetry in a young girl's album! He looks unfeeling, but yet he is never tired, worn out, but ever ready for combat, melancholy, but let a witty fall from any member, and that old man's face is wreathed in smiles; he appears passive, but woe to the unfortunate member that hazards an arrow at him; the eagle is not swifter in flight than Mr. Adams; with his agitated finger quivering in a sarcastic gesticulation, he seizes upon his foe, and amid the amusement of the House, he rarely fails to take a signal vengeance.

His stores of special knowledge on every subject, gradually garnered up through the course of his extraordinary life, in the well arranged storehouse of memory which is said to have never yet permitted a single fact to escape it, gives him a very great advantage over all comers in encounters of this kind. He is a wonderfully eccentric genius. He belongs to no party, nor is he of any party to be long a party leader. He is original—of very peculiar ideas, and perfectly fearless and independent in expressing and maintaining them. He is remarkable for his affability to young persons, and surrounded by them at his own table, he can be as hilarious and happy as the gayest of them. For one service at least, his country owes him a debt of gratitude. I refer to the fine illustration which he offered of the true character of our institutions, when he passed from the presidential palace to his present post on the floor of the House of Representatives. Though the position which he has made his own, may not be that which his friends might wish to see him occupy in that house, yet in every point of view the example was a fine one.

His manner of speaking is peculiar; he rises abruptly, his face reddens, and in a moment, throwing himself into the attitude of a veteran gladiator, he prepares for the attack, then he becomes full of gesticulations, his body sways and his command seems lost—his head is bent forward in his earnestness till it sometimes almost touches the desk; his voice frequently shakes, but he pursues his subject through all its bearings; nothing daunts him—the House may ring with the cries of order—order—unmoved—contemptuous—he stands amid the tempest, and like an oak that knows its guarded and knotted strength, stretches his arms forth and defies the blast.

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS.

The subscriber informs the members of anti-slavery societies, and all persons who desire to read the anti-slavery publications that have issued from the American press, that he has purchased all the books, pamphlets, tracts, prints, etc. lately belonging to the American Anti-Slavery Society, amounting to about eight thousand dollars, at old prices, which he offers for sale by his agent in any quantity, at low prices for cash only. Samples will be kept at his office, corner of Hanover and Exchange streets, and orders will be promptly attended to. A catalog of the principal publications is annexed, and the prices put against them are the present (reduced) retail prices. By the hundred or larger quantity, they will be sold lower—say for bound volumes 25 per cent. discount, for pamphlets, tracts and pictures, 50 per cent. discount. With respect to most of them this is below the actual cost to me in cash. They were not purchased with a view to sell at a profit, but to subserve the anti-slavery cause.

Such an opportunity has not previously occurred to obtain anti-slavery publications at these reduced prices, and probably will not again.

Editor of newspapers are requested to copy this advertisement at length for three months, and their bills will be paid in books, etc. Please send a copy of the paper containing the advertisement.

LEWIS TAPPEN.

New York, March 1st, 1842.

BOUND VOLUMES.

American Slavery as it is, muslin 50  
Anti-slavery Manual 20  
Alton Riots, by Pres. Beecher, of Ill. Coll. 12 mo. 25  
Alton Trials, 25  
Anti-slavery Record, vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 50  
Appeal, by Mrs. Child, 374  
Anti-Slavery Examiner, bound vols. 50  
Beauties of Philanthropy, 33-1  
Bourne's Picture of slavery, 50  
Buxton on the slave-trade, 50  
Cabinet of Freedom (Clarkson's history of the slave-trade), 1, 2 and 3, 1,000  
Chloe Spear, 25  
Channing on Slavery, 25  
Duncan on Slavery, 25  
Eman. in the W. I. by Thome and Kimball, muslin 50  
Do do do in boards with map 25  
Enemies of Constitution discovered 25  
Fountain, plain binding, 64mo. 12-1  
Gustavus Vasa, 50  
Grimké's Letters to Miss Beecher, 37-1  
Jay's Inquiry 37-12: Jay's View, 50  
Light and Truth 20  
Life of Granville Sharp, 15

Mott's Biographical Sketches, 37-1-2  
Memor of Rev. Lemuel Hanes, 75  
North Star, gift edges, 62-1-2  
Pennsylv. Hall, 33-1-3  
Quarterly Anti-slavery Magazine, Svo, 1,00  
Rankin's Letters, 18mo, 100 pp., 20  
Sins of Freedom, muslin, 20  
Slavery—containing Declaration of Sentiments and Constitution of the American A. S. Society; Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery; Does the Bible sanctify slavery? Address to the Synod of Keny, Narrative of Amos Dresser, and Why work for the slave? bound in one vol., 12-1-2  
Sla's Friend, 32mo, vols. 1, 2 and 3 25  
Songs of the Free, 33-1-3  
Thompson's Reception in Great Britain, 12mo, 50  
Testimony of God against slavery, 18mo, 20  
Wheatly, Phillips Memoir of West Indies, by Professor Hovey, 25  
West Indies, by Harvey and Sturge, 75  
Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, in muslin with portrait, 12-1-2  
FAMPULTERS,  
Sets anti-slavery Almanacs, from 1836 to 1841 inclusive, 1  
Address to the Free People of Color, 1  
Ancient Landmarks, 1  
Apology for Abolitionists, 1  
American Slavery as It Is—the Testimony of a Thousand Witnesses, 1  
Address on Right of Petition, 1  
Address to senators and representatives of the free states, 1  
Address on Slavery, (German), 1  
Address of Congregational Union of Scotland, 1  
Address of National Convention (German), 1  
Ann. Rep. of N. Y. Committee of Vigilance, 1  
Do. of Mass. A. S. Society, 1  
Appeal to Women in the nominally free states, 1  
Authentic Anecdotes on American Slavery, 1  
Address to the Church of Jesus Christ, by the Evangelical Union A. S. Society, New York City, 1  
Anti-slavery Catechism, by Mrs. Child, 6-1-4  
Adams', J. Q. Letters to his Constituents, 12-1-2  
Adams', J. Q. Speech on the Texas Question, 12-1-2  
Annual Reports of Am. A. S. Society, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, 12-1-2  
Annual Reports of N. Y. City Ladies' A. S. Society, 3  
Appeal to the Christian Women of the south, 1  
Bible against slavery, 1  
Collection of Valuable Documents, 6-1-4  
Birney's Letter to the Churches, 1  
Birney on Colonization, 1  
Chated principle—Summary of the New Testament argument on slavery, by Beriah Green, 1  
Chapman's Discourse, 1  
Channing's Letters to Clay, 1  
Condition of Free People of Color, 1  
Crandall, Reuben, Trial of Dissertation on Servitude, 1  
Dickinson's Sermon, 1  
Do. the Bible sanctify slavery? 1  
Dec. of Sent. and Constitution of the Am. A. S. Society, 1  
Discussion between Thompson and Breckinridge, 1  
Dresser's Narrative, 1  
Extinguisher Extinguished, 1  
Elmore Correspondence 6: do in sets 4 to, 1  
Emancipation in West Indies Thome and Kimball, 1  
Emancipation in West Indies in 1838, 1  
Freedom's Defense, 1  
Garrison's Address at Broadway Tabernacle, 1  
Guardian Genius of Federal Union, 1  
Generous Planters, 1  
Gill's Review of Bushnell's Discourse, 1  
Immechist not Cradual Abolition, 1  
J. T. Channing on the Duty of the Episcopal Church, 1  
Liberty, 8vo, 25s. do 12mo, 1  
Morris' Speech in answer to Clay, 1  
Mahan, Rev. John B. Trial in Kentucky, 1  
Martyr Age in America, by Harriet Martineau, 1  
Moss' Expediency Considered, 1  
Power of Congress over the District of Columbia, 1  
Plea for the Slave, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, 1  
Proceedings of the Meeting to form Broadway Tabernacle Anti-Slavery Society, 1  
Pro-slavery, 1  
Roper, Moses, Narrative of a Fugitive slave, 12-1-2  
Rural Code of Haiti, 1  
Roper, Moses, Narrative of a Fugitive slave, 12-1-2  
Rights of Colored men, 1  
Ruggles's Antidote, 1  
Right and Wrong in Boston, 1  
Slavery Rhymes, 1  
Slade's speech in Congress in 1838, 1  
Smith's Gerrit Letter to Jas. Smylie, 1  
Do. Letter to Henry Clay, 1  
Slaveholding Invariably sinful, "malum in se," 1  
Slaveholding Weighed, 1  
Slavery in America (London) do. (Germany), 1  
The Martyr, by Beriah Green, 1  
Things for Northern men to do, 1  
Views of Colonization, by Rev. J. Nourse, 1  
Views of Slavery and Emancipation, by Miss Martineau, 1  
Wesleyan Anti-slavery Review, 1  
War in Texas, by Benjamin Lundy, 1  
Wilson's Address on West India Emancipation, 1  
TRACTS.

No. 1, St. Domingo, 1  
No. 2, Caste, 1  
No. 3, Colonization, 1  
No. 4, Moral Condition of the slave, 1  
No. 5, What is Abolition? 1  
No. 6: The Ten Commandments, 1  
No. 7, Danger and Safety, 1  
No. 8, Pro-slavery Bible, 1  
No. 9, Prejudice against Color, 1  
No. 10, Northern Dealers in Slaves, 1  
No. 11, Slavery and Missions, 1  
No. 12, Dr. Nelson's Lecture on Slavery, 1  
The above tracts are sold at 1 cent each.

PRINTS, ETC.

Illustrations of the Anti-Slavery Almanac for 1840, The Emancipated Family, Slave Market of America, Correspondence between O'Connell and Stevenson, Do. do. Clay and Calhoun, Printer's Picture Gallery, Letter paper, stamped with print of Lovejoy sheet, Do. with Kneeling slave, sheet 1  
Prayer for slaves, with Music, on cards, 1-2  
Portrait of Dr. Smith, 1  
Prayer for the slave, 1  
Wilson's Address on West India Emancipation, 1  
NOTICE.

To Teachers of Colored Schools.

Teachers who have been engaged during the past year in colored settlements in this state are requested to send full and accurate reports of their labors and the condition of the people among whom they labored and such statements well authenticated as serve to illustrate the effect which the oppressive laws of this State have upon their interests.

Communications addressed to

MARY BLANCHARD, Cin. O.

The Indian Anti-Slavery Society, will hold its anniversary meeting at New Haven, Wayne county, on 2nd day the 5th of 9th month (September) next, to continue in session 4 days. Many distinguished friends of the cause from other States are expected to attend.

The Liberty State Convention, will hold its annual meeting on the evenings of the same days. Delegates should be seasonably appointed from every county in the State, as business of great importance will come before the Convention.

To Housekeepers.

New Linen Goods, just received from Auction.

4 4 Housewife Irish Linen, superior make. A large assortment of Linen Sheetings. Damask Table Cloths, all sizes. Do. Napkins, together with a great variety of Linen Towelling, Diapers and Crash, including a full assortment of DRY GOODS of all descriptions, which will be sold at low prices.

CHARLES WISE.

NW corner of Arch and Fifth streets, Philada. April 6-3m.

FOR SALE CHEAP!  
"Cause and Cure of Infidelity." By Rev. David Nelson, of Quincy, Ill. Any individual wishing this work can have it by application to the subscriber. Third edition, published by the American Tract Society. D. D. NELSON.

Walnut Hills, Lane Seminary, O., Oct. 5, 1841.

WEDDING CAKE MANUFACTORY,  
FANCY CAKE STORE,  
AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
CONFECTIONARY.

Fifth st., 5 doors East of Vine, North side.

The subscriber having succeeded to the business of J. A. Barnett, respectfully invites his friends and the public in general to his display of Christmas, New Year cakes and Confectionaries, legs leave to inform them that all attention will be paid to their orders, and the same punctually executed.

SAMUEL A. ALLEY.

December 22nd, 1841.

NOTICE—MILK—MILK

We are now prepared to inform our friends that we still continue to supply this City, with Milk on the six day principle, omitting the Sabbath, and have made permanent arrangements to continue it. All persons willing to sustain us, are requested to send their names and residence to the Office of the Philanthropist.

C. M. MERRELL,

N. H. MERRELL.

Messrs. WOODSON & TINSLEY, House Carpenters and Joiners, near the corner of Eighth and Broadway, Cincinnati, feeling grateful for their patronage since the association as a firm, inform their friends and the public that they are prepared to do all kinds of House Carpentry and Joiner's work at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

WOBSON & TINSLEY.

PETER'S PILLS